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THE DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

INDIANA cast a solid vote in favor of repealing the resumption act yesterday.

Mr. WELSH's appointment is growing in popular estimation, as more is learned about him.

At a sale of autographs in New York this week Benedict Arnold's sold for \$22.50, which was almost twice as much as was received for any other one, Paul Jones's, which came next, realizing \$13, and Benjamin Franklin's \$11.50. This was due to the scarcity of Arnold's, and not to any peculiar estimate of him.

The result of the foolish cigar makers' strike in New York is in round numbers 2,500 families dependent for their daily bread on the contributions of workmen. Meantime say \$50,000 in wages which might have been earned have been left unearned. When will workmen learn that cutting off their noses only spurs their own faces and don't improve their good looks?

It is a fine thing for New York republicans to oppose President Hayes's "destructive methods," and then to take up with that eminent reformer, John Morrissey, P. R. F. In the splendid mission of the republican party only a beggarly scuffle for leaves and fishes and candle ends; the possession of postmasterships and fat offices, whence the machine may be run to make and keep more fat offices?

The Pennsylvania railroad has passed its dividend again, for the second time this year. Dividends have been declared quarterly, and of late at the rate of six per cent. per annum. It will require several dividends to make good the loss of last summer. The company has finally refused to pay Pittsburg merchants for goods destroyed there, and a combination is being made to prosecute the claims in court.

The taxable value of property in Massachusetts has fallen off this year \$101,000,000, the total now being \$1,668,225,000. The depreciation in Boston was over \$62,000,000. This seems like rapid shrinkage, but the marking up of prices was even greater. \$200,000,000 millions being added in one year. But although the aggregate value of taxables has fallen the reduction in taxation is comparatively small, amounting to \$861,000 this year.

A PARIS letter, speaking of the French elections, says that strange to say among the parties the most alarmed, the most anxious for the success of the imperialist and royalist candidates, were Americans. The probability is that most of the Americans were of that hybrid variety who have gone to live in Paris, and who, knowing little of their country and its institutions, are aristocratic manners, and deny everything that comes from their native land. It is the regret and lasting mortification of many of these people that they were born in America, and they exert their feeble brains in trying to conceal or condone the fact.

The amount of virtually repudiated public bonds in the south is immense, embracing those of states, counties and cities. On some of these interest has not been paid since before the war, but much of the debt has been made since that period. Some of the northern states too are in the same boat, particularly where counties and towns are concerned. A syndicate of bankers has been organized in New York which will try to secure the funding of this indebtedness at low interest and on long time. The indifference shown to public obligations in the last few years and the shameless advocacy of repudiation in scores of instances, do not give any promise of success in this effort to collect debts. The method proposed is to secure the passage of a compulsory state law, but it is scarcely a matter of doubt that in none of the states involved, could a legislature be elected that would pass such a law. The recent vote in Minnesota and the attitude the Virginia people have taken is not encouraging.

EVERY dog has his day, and it is the Russian bear's day now. In Asia Minor the rapid westward advance seems to be unchecked. On the heels of the report that Ghasi Mukhtar was entreaching for a stand at Hassan Kaleh, comes the report that he has "lit out," to use an expressive piece of slang, with some prisoners. The main army retreated to Duvboyum, "the last ditch" before Erzerum. With the flush of victory now upon the Russians they will undoubtedly take this and capture Erzerum. Then they have the key of Armenia, the junction and commanding point of the roads to Persia, Constantinople and the sea coast. It breaks the back of extended operations on the part of the enemy; meantime Kars is under bombardment. From Europe confused reports point to activity in the Russian army in the Dobruzhia and in the valley of the Yantza. Chetka Pasha and many troops are reported as captured, but this needs confirmation.

This test vote on resumption in the house yesterday, resulted in a respectable victory for those who incline to apply Punch's advice to this subject. They resolved "don't" by a vote of 138 to 116. It

was on Ewing's bill, reported from the committee on currency and banking to repeal the entire third section of the resumption act, which authorizes national banks to issue circulating notes without limitation and directs the resumption of specie payments January 1, 1879. A motion to print and recommit the bill was agreed to, when Ewing made a motion to reconsider. This was to test the feeling of the house, and also to cause the control of the bill to remain with the committee, that it might be brought up as unfinished business this morning, and the result was the victory recorded. But a parliamentary blunder enables the minority to proceed with dilatory motions until after the morning hour, and thus prevent the bill from being reached. These prompt measures however show the anti-resumptionists to be in earnest, and the final fight must soon come.

ATTORNEY General Devens' letter to a Massachusetts friend that civil service order No. 1 "in distinct terms states the right of officials to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of other official duties," is a work of supererogation. The wayfarer man who is not a fool can read and understand well enough what the order means. There is nothing so subtle in the thought or wording of it that it needs interpretation other than that occasioned by a few fearful examples when called for. This order is the first straightforward effort toward a disestablishment of "the machine," and the people do not want to see the president get "groggy in the first round. However loud the howl that bogus aristocracy, the office-holding class raises, or however many bricks they produce, it is nothing compared to the noise and number of bricks the people could throw. Because the people do not make themselves heard as positively the administration need not think they are not "standing around." "The woods are full of them," and they will stand by the president to the uttermost in ways that will work to such a divorce of the ballot box and its official control, that election returns will be the exact expression of the people's will.

A Start in the East.

One would hardly have gone to New York for a lesson in morals, or to New Jersey for an example of propriety, but by some twist of fate we get both and get them together. New Jersey has barely driven pool sellers out of Hoboken into New York, when the New York final court rules that gambling is larceny, and sends the logs of color to state institutions for the provision of striped coverings for them. These be the most advanced, and all conservatism to the contrary, the most rational constructions of the law that have illuminated the bench in a life time. It is said that the courts of this state are seriously troubled to find gambling in pool selling, and probably will not without a statutory direction; and no court, prosecutor or jury, no police, requisition or legal scrutiny of any kind, has ever found a "professional gambler" within the thirty odd thousand square miles covered by that section of the revised statutes which makes professional gambling felony. No offender of that class has ever been judicially recognized, and no pool seller has ever been troubled. Betting on elections, though expressly provided for by a penalty that would probably stop the speculative tendency of even a state officer, has been indulged as if it were a little less dangerous than base ball and a little more profitable than croquet. Who has ever heard of an election-better made to divide his winnings or double his losses by a fine that the law says he shall pay and the legal authorities say he shan't? We never did. Gambling hells and visitors are occasionally attacked and the sinners are made to feel the edge of the law pretty keenly, but this is a sporadic, and not a systematic enforcement of moral and sanitary regulations and into the higher courts nothing that disturbs the smoothness of the "green cloth" or the polish of the faro box ever gets. Or if it gets in it never gets out to smoky any body with unpleasant importunities.

Here then we have the state of the case as to gambling in the east and the west and the exhibit does the west no credit. New Jersey, with the force of hard common sense, says pool-selling is precisely as good gambling as betting on faro or roulette, and invites the merchants in crime to walk over her boundaries if they mean to open market again. And grumbling they go across the Hudson to find that New York makes gambling downright stealing. But pool-selling is publicly advertised here, and carried on as openly as pork-selling, and a judge who should discover that gambling was stealing morally, and make a moral extension of a legal provision, would find himself on no good terms with the most active men in his party, and those grave old fogies who believe in rigid constructions that favor criminals and in none that protect community. The courts on the Atlantic have discovered that laws were meant for the benefit of the public and not of its parasites and scoundrels. Our courts have that discovery to make, for they give every advantage to the scoundrel and none to the public. That is the difference. Thus it comes that pool selling hasn't been ascertained to be gambling out this way, though it possesses every element of a game of poker, a church raffle or lottery, except the Louisville lottery—no pool sale could be quite as big a cheat as that was. And the "mental obfuscation," as Garrison calls it, that could not see the gambling in such an operation fails to see that "professional gambling" exists at all. It is not necessary, with our statute, to make the blackleg a thief to put him in the penitentiary, but it is necessary for the authorities to find him. That they never do, though they are as thick around the Illinois street corners as weeds in the river bottom, and as easily recognized as the old state house. There is not a man in this city charged with any duty of enforcing the

law from judge to constable, who doesn't personally know, or know of, a dozen men who have no other pursuit, and don't pretend to have, but are never legally recognized as "professional gamblers." They may do no better in the east, but that is the way they do here.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Turks Meet With More Reverses.

The Montenegrins have occupied the heights commanding Podgoritz, and a bombardment is considered imminent. The Turks are hastening to the defense of that place.

In consequence of violation by the Circassians of Timok, of the frontier of Serbia, a Serbian brigade has left Gradista for Saitchor.

A correspondent who was an eye-witness telegraphs from Erzerum: "As the Turks were evacuating Hassan Kaleh, Tuesday night, the Russians surprised the rear guard, taking two battalions prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. The enemy's approach was utterly unexpected. The Turks now occupy a formidable position at Duvboyum, the last defensive position east of Erzerum."

FRENCH POLITICS.

Grevy will not Run for President.

M. Grevy, since his return to Paris Tuesday, has refused, despite all persuasions, to put himself forward as a candidate for the presidency. This does not mean that he would refuse the presidency if MacMahon would resign, but he considers that his accession after the expiration of the marshal's legal term, would be more advantageous to republicans than the premature ousting of the marshal.

M. Guioi Montpoux, editor of the Courrier de France, has become insane in consequence of political excitement. Duke d'Aumale has written to President MacMahon protesting against the report that he is a candidate for the presidency.

Obliterating the Color Line.

Senator Burdette's Bill, removing all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any branch of the United States army, provides that hereafter the word colored shall not be used to designate any soldier in the United States army; that colored citizens shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of any citizen to enlist in any branch of the United States army, and no distinction shall hereafter be made in the assignment of soldiers on account of color or descent; that all arms of the service, engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, signal corps, irrespective of color, shall be open to him. It further authorizes the president to fill the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry with enlisted men, without reference to distinction of color; that he shall use his discretion in keeping these regiments above the minimum strength required by law, assigning men from the general recruiting and general mounted service as they are required by the regiments, without regard to color. It further provides that nothing in this bill shall be construed as that the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry are not a part of the United States army.

Division of Business.

At the meeting of railroad men in Chicago yesterday afternoon, the subject of the division of business among the general freight agents, was discussed. The managers, at a conference to which the freight agents were not admitted, submitted a proposition for the equitable distribution or division of west-bound tonnage among the different sections of the trunk lines, but failed to agree on a system of apportionment. Mr. Fink, commissioner of the New York west-bound freight pool, exhibited figures showing the per centage of traffic handled by the trunk lines during the last quarter, which information was furnished to aid western managers in devising a satisfactory division. The managers agreed to meet again to-morrow, but there is little prospect that any agreement will be reached. The agents of fast freights will also hold a meeting at the same place.

The Redemption Agency.

The following is a statement of the operations of the national bank redemption agency for the month ending this day, compared with the same month last year. National bank notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks of issue, \$13,024,700; national bank notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the comptroller of currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$3,493,100; notes of failed, liquidating and redeeming banks, delivered to the treasurer, \$1,005,100; total for October, 1877, \$17,522,900; total for October, 1876, \$14,453,800; increase, \$3,069,100.

Swindler Captured at Last.

Jacob G. Otis, who assisted in swindling some fifty firms of New York merchants, several years ago, out of nearly a million dollars, was captured by the police in Exchange place, New York, yesterday afternoon.

He was a member of the celebrated firm of Lagrave & Co., who bought goods, on credit, sold them, and decamped with the money. Lagrave was subsequently arrested in France, but when brought here was released on account of some technicality in the extradition treaty between that country and the United States.

Public Debt Statement.

During the month of October four calls for redemption of 5-20 bonds matured, amounting to \$40,000,000. The amount received and paid for by gold checks was \$33,000,000. This included scattering bonds of other calls that had not previously come in. This amount, together with the coin deposited in the treasury by the syndicate, will enable the secretary to place \$45,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in the public debt statement issued to-morrow. It is expected that the debt statement will show a reduction of about \$3,000,000.

Potter Declines a Chairmanship.

Clarkson N. Potter has declined the chairmanship of the house committee on Pacific railroads, solely, as he states in his letter to the speaker, because of his interest in railroads in Pennsylvania, of which Col. Thomas A. Scott is president. This, he thought, would be regarded as undignified for a member of that committee, otherwise he would willingly have accepted the position. His letter of declination was sent to the speaker and will be submitted to the house, which alone can excuse him.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, an immense crowd greeted President Hayes at Richmond yesterday. His speech was mainly devoted to the praise of Virginia and its attractions for immigrants, and was received with great demonstrations of approbation. Mrs. Hayes was presented to the crowd, who were still shouting when the report closed.

Bishop of Shanghai.

In New York yesterday Rev. Samuel Isaac Joseph Schenck, D. D., was consecrated missionary bishop of the P. E. church, of Shanghai, with jurisdiction over the entire Chinese territory. The ceremony took place at Grace church,

Song of the Autumn Wind.

Mourningly! Mourningly! Mourningly! Sing the autumn wind to-day; Whirling the leaves from bush and tree, Sobbing and moaning.

Whistling at times like a child at play; Whispering anon, as it passes by, Tossing and turning the leaves on high; Bending its tale with a sigh; Sinking its voice till it sounds at times, Like rattling waves of musical chimes.

Ganglingly! Fittingly! Solemnly! Sing the autumn wind to-day; Bending the boughs on the sifting breeze; Scattering the leaves like ocean's spray; Laying and cooling the leaves on the ground; As if it were waving Summer back from the far away; When changes its song of peace, With angry blast complains again, And whistles its dead leaves o'er the plain; Bending the bushes, all red With the berries, which tell us plain: Of the autumn, and flowers now dead.

Mourningly! Mourningly! Mourningly! Sing the autumn wind to-day; Laughing heartily and merrily, While the sweet flowers We once called our friends, Withered and dead around us lie! Mocking us still, as with fearful eye We think the Father that by-and-by, Summer comes which will last for aye, With no dead leaves in the pilgrim's way. —Frank B. Copp.

SCRAPS.

The store business is brushing up.

New York city's total debt, less the sinking fund, is \$132,000,000.

All railway postal clerks are ordered to procure blue uniforms costing \$28 each.

Pauline Markham has joined the company at the leading variety theater in Boston.

Ole O. Hole is the republican candidate for register of deeds in Waupac county, Wisconsin.

Ho-Gost mountain is one of the peaks in Montana. It's probably what they call out there a "Butte."

It grows colder and colder, but Lydia Thompson isn't putting on any more clothes. —(Courier-Journal.)

Joseph Jefferson announces that he will play the one engagement in America this season, and that in New York.

There are no return checks issued at the Vienna theaters, and there is consequently no get-up-and-go-out-for-a-drink brigade at the end of each act.

The largest real estate owner in America, if not in the world, is ex-Gov. Abner Coburn, of Maine, whose possessions include 593,000 acres of land.

Surface indications of coal oil have been found near Eldorado, Kan.; there is great excitement, companies are being formed and big things are expected.

The number of lives lost during the past year on steam vessels on American waters was 211. Of these 50 were on two vessels never heard of after sailing.

Israel Washburne, jr., of Portland, Me., has had Whittier's poem on Burns printed and framed, with the purpose of hanging it on the walls of Burns's house in Scotland.

Blondin made a great fortune by his rope-walking. A few years ago he went into the wine trade and lost all his money. Now he returns to his old business, in England.

Earl Russell hardly reminds one now of the Lord John of twenty years ago. A correspondent says: "I saw him yesterday, clad in furs, a little heap of wrinkled humanity."

Emperor William is to have a golden wedding next spring in Berlin, and great festivities are expected. Among other portents, it is expected that Queen Victoria will be present.

A North Alabama man's heaven: "I'd like a bottomless prairie, an everlasting power of love, and a change of color at a gun that would never kick." But what would he do with them?

Mathews & Warren, for many years proprietors of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, have dissolved partnership on account of disagreement in regard to the support of the republican city ticket.

John F. Henry, in accepting the republican nomination for mayor of Brooklyn, says that the debt of that city in ten years has increased from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000, and he pledges his efforts if elected in behalf of economy and the reduction of taxes.

Efforts will be made in congress this winter to abolish the office of pension agent, and have all pensions paid by check direct from the United States treasury. A bill to that effect was reported in the senate last year by Senator Boutwell, but was never acted upon.

The Southern Collegian says that "the custom of keeping daily watch over the tomb of Gen. Lee has been abandoned. Last year the custom again island was learned since the decease of our noble president, that most touching of all monuments to his memory was neglected."

An insane white man mounted the engine at Bristol, Tennessee, when the engineer and fireman were at dinner, and, turning on a full head of steam, ran into a train of box cars, which were on a side track, smashing two of them into kindling wood and considerably damaging the engine.

Lord Almslie is the name of a bogus duke who has been putting up at a Pittsburgh hotel, turning the heads of the ladies and borrowing money of admiring gentlemen friends. But he has fled—gone, scoundrel, which is usually regretted; but he didn't take along his receipts bills, the numerous notes, checks, board bills, etc., all forgotten and left behind along with the fair faces of sighing maidens and trusting friends.

Mr. J. G. Whittier will be 70 years old in December. It is said in reference to Mr. Whittier's habits of literary composition, that he writes only when the mood seizes him, and then writes rapidly, his first draft suffering little alteration. He is a tall and slender man, and has a fine face, lighted by dark and piercing eyes. He lives in Amesbury, and visits much in Boston, and has never been farther from home than Washington.

Why farming does not pay in New Hampshire, says a Nashua man who is fond of wandering about the back districts with his fish-rod, is evident from this specimen conversation with a granger: "I said to him, 'That spotted hog is just like one I saw in the same pen when I was five years old, and he answered, 'Of course, it's the same animal.' I asked him why he had not killed and raised other hogs, and he answered, 'Why, bless ye, man, that hog eats all the will we make, and consequently there ain't no sense in killin' him and buyin' him.'"

THE DEVIL-FISH.

The Most Terrible of the Known Monsters of the Ocean—What is Known About the Legend—Where the Artists Obtain Specimens—The Dangers Attending the Fishery—The Tremendous Power of the Extraordinary Fish.

(From the New York Sun.)

The enormous octopus in the New York aquarium, the largest ever caught, is attracting attention. Victor Hugo has vividly described the prodigious power of this devil of the sea, with its long feelers and great muscular arms covered with rows of suckers, which instantaneously, fastening to any living thing they touch, drag the victim under the water and to death; to feed the monster which, hidden in the crevice of a rock, lies in wait for its prey. More than 2,000 years ago Aristotle recorded observations of the octopus, or polyopus, which shows that he had then a better knowledge of its ways than any other creature since recorded. The fish has long been known to naturalists. It figures among Egyptian hieroglyphs, and from a knowledge of it was probably originated the idea of the Lernean hydra, whose heads, when cut off by Hercules grew again.

In 1867 an octopus was exhibited in the aquarium in Boulogne, and in 1872 the fish specimen was received in the Brighton aquarium. It was very small, and was caught in a lobster pot at Eastbourne. Like all of its kind, it dislikes the light, and soon built for itself a grotto of living oysters, which the attendants called the "Cottage by the sea," and in which it lay partly concealed most of the time, only occasionally emerging from its hiding place. In January, when it was swallowed whole by a voracious dog-fish.

The devil-fish now in this city is an enormous specimen. Its body is ten feet long, it has two tentacles thirty feet long, and eight arms eleven feet long. The tentacles are long, thin, of triangular form, and tough as leather, and are armed at the ends with over one hundred suckers each. The arms have two rows of suckers running their entire length. An actual count was not made, but it is estimated that altogether it has between 2,000 and 2,500 suckers. The sucking disks are composed of a muscular membrane, whose circumference is thick and fleshy. The outer circle of the cup is bordered by sharp, curved, pointed teeth. When they strike a victim the sharp points penetrate the skin, and the cups, by exhaustion from within and consequent pressure of the outer atmosphere, adhere firmly to any substance to which they are applied. The object thus secured, so firmly bound by the terrible arms, is unable to struggle for freedom can be made, is carried to its mouth and torn to shreds before it is devoured. The head is about two feet and a half in circumference, the eyes large and staring, and the beak, formed almost like a parrot's, is very sharp and very powerful.

The action of the octopus when seizing its prey is like that of a cat bounding upon a mouse, but the struggle is shorter, and there is something devilish in its movements as it plunges its fierce, black, horny beak deep into the quivering flesh of its yet living victim.

The favorite position of the octopus is to conceal its body well back in the crevice of a rock, with two or three of its arms extended on firm ground, and its color at once changes to the color of the rock, so that it is almost invisible. The fish eats its food like a bird of prey, and its beak is strong enough to break its way through even the toughest shell of a turtle. It possesses, also, the chameleon power of being able to change its color at will, to match the exact shade of the rocky cave in which it is hiding, and, like a human being, it turns pale from exhaustion and fear, and flushes red when angry or excited. When captured and taken from the water it turns to an ashy white.

The Sun recently contained an account of the death of an Indian woman who had been seized by one of these terrible creatures while she was bathing in the sea near Victoria. The utter helplessness of a human being when in the devil-fish's grasp may be imagined when it is said that the floating power of a man is seldom over six pounds, and that the grasp of a moderate-sized octopus holding fast to a man is as great as that of a man holding fast to a forty or fifty pounds. In the Brighton Aquarium a small one was seen drawing toward it a stone weighing between forty and fifty pounds.

Mr. Thomas Beale, who was the surgeon of a South sea whaling-ship, and who afterward printed a "history of the sperm whale," gives an interesting account of his capture of a small octopus, which was a small octopus which had been washed ashore and left by the receding tide. It seemed frightened at first, and endeavored to escape, and in trying to detain it he pressed on one of its legs with his foot. He continues: "But, although I made use of considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times liberated its leg from my grasp, and in all the efforts I could employ in this way on wet, slippery rocks. I now laid hold of one of its tentacles with my hand, and held it firmly, so that the lima appeared as if it would be torn asunder by our united strength. I soon gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so forcibly by its tentacles, and it was actually released; but the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head, with its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and letting go its hold on the rocks, sprang upon my arm, which I had previously bared to the shoulder, and clung with its suckers to it with great power, endeavoring to get its beak, which I could not see between the roots of its arms, in position to bite. A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame when I found this monstrous animal had affixed itself so firmly on my arm. Its cold, slimy grasp was exceedingly sickening, and I immediately called aloud to the captain, who was searching for shells at some distance, and came and released me from my disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived, and taking me down to the boat, during which I was employed in keeping the beak away from my hand, quickly released me by destroying my tormentor with a boat knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time. This animal must have measured four or five extended arms about four feet, while its body was not larger than a large clenched hand." This little fellow, which it took two men to destroy when he was out of his native element, was hardly one-tenth the size of the one now in New York.

The octopus has another means of self-protection, which, though never failing in the water, is useless when he happens to be stranded on the shore. He is provided with a remarkable organ, commonly called his "ink bag," which is filled with a dense fluid. When frightened or disturbed he discharges this in such quantities as to discolor the water for a considerable space above and around him, and under cover of its inky darkness he propels himself swiftly from the scene of danger.

Georgio says of the use of this ink for writing purposes, and from it is now prepared the true "Sepia" of artists. The drawings with which Currier illustrated his "Anatomy of the molluscs" were executed with the ink he had collected while dissecting numbers of specimens of the cephalopoda.

The good lives and epicures of ancient times regarded the octopus or polyopus as a table delicacy entirely beyond the means of a poor man, a dainty dish only within the reach of the rich.

The fishermen of Newfoundland even now value the flesh of the octopus very much as the best of the fish can be obtained for cooking and with it is sold over one hundred millions of cod are caught annually.

Mr. Henry Haas, an experienced fisherman, who was for some time connected with the Brighton aquarium, who has made several voyages to Bermuda for Messrs. Charles Reiche & Brother, and who very recently arrived in this city with a cargo of tropical fish for the aquarium, is familiar with the habits of the octopus, and of other rare fish seldom seen in these latitudes. He is an intelligent German. He says:

"I have one octopus in this collection, but I fear he will not live. We had a terribly rough passage, and he was so dashed about and against the sides of his cage that I am afraid he will die of exhaustion. They are not so tough as you would suppose such ugly customers must be. I have caught several others before him, but they were always small ones. The natives call them 'cuttle,' and hold them in deadly terror; they fear almost to even hurt one, and can scarcely be induced to assist in catching one, lest some evil befall them in consequence. I remember when Professor Fred Mather was down there a few months ago, that one day while experimenting he allowed a little one to fasten on his arm, keeping its beak in such a position that it could not bite him. The negroes looked on in silent wonder, awed at his temerity, and watched closely to see him fall, but he was so uncomfortable that he followed his rashness they determined at once that he must be some great white medicine man who had a charmed life and bewitched the animal. They were very careful in their dealings with the professor after that, for no efforts of ours could dislodge their minds of the belief that he was uncanny and in some way connected with evil spirits."

"But how did you get the creature to let go the professor's arm without killing it and tearing it to bits?"

"Probably we would have had to do that if Mather had got nervous or frightened; as it was, he kept it out of water until he had finished his amusing work, and then plunged his arm back in the water. We had previously put a tempting morsel in the tank, but on the opposite side, and the beast soon let go of the professor's arm to rush over and seize it."

MILLINERY.

The Latest Fashions in Head Gear.

Millinery stores have all held their openings, and fall and winter hats are the rule on the street; a summer bonnet looks odd. Felt, velvet, and plush, with silk and cloth hats to match suits, are the styles shown. Feathers are the trimming of the season, and are more beautiful these ever—not only the ostrich plumes, which take the lead, but fancy feathers of all sort, birds, wings, breasts, hands, etc., etc. One tuck of black cock's feathers is tipped with tiny bell shaped bits of mother of pearl; others are flaming with jet in variety; others are flaming with jet in variety for black. Cock's feathers probably come next in favor to those of the ostrich, and there is no reason why any farmer's daughter who has a chicken cock to sacrifice on the shrine of vanity should not possess a band or plume of cock's feathers. The band, once elegantly dyed, and to make the band, must be sewed one by one on a strip of cloth; for the plume, use the tail feathers, and mount them on wire. The breast of the fowl, skinned without picking, makes a handsome hat feather, and the natural colors are frequently the prettiest that can be had, bronze shaded ones especially, and such are much used in the millinery stores. Guinea fowl feathers are also worn in the natural shade. The new hats and bonnets are in finite in variety of shape. Thimble shaped and straight shaped hats, Marie Stuart and Rembrandt hats; hats turned up behind, before, or on the side; helmet hats, hats that look like small bee hives, and so on. For the bonnets, close capotes and wide flaring Gainsboroughs are the two extremes, and between these you may take your choice of a score. Don't buy a bonnet or hat by proxy; the slightest shade of difference in shape makes matter in the becoming, and the trimmings are even more important. A Paris magazine lies before me as I write, and on the milliner's plate are three examples, which give ideas of how much latitude fashion allows this winter in feminine head gear. One is a bonnet, a kind of capote, with fold of gold colored satin and ruche of white lace. In front an Alaskan bow of black velvet, while over the crown curl two ostrich plumes, one black and the other pale gold. The bonnet is itself of black velvet, and has a high crown, a hat of light felt, in shape like an inverted saucer bowl. This is trimmed simply with a pale yellow silk cord and tassels and a white wing feather. Yet another is a flat crowned bonnet of cardinal and black velvet, trimmed with bows and plumes on top, and on the front of the upturned brim is a wreath of autumn leaves in genuine head gear.

"Gives us something new," cries maid and matron, and human ingenuity does its utmost to do so. A bonnet, noticed at a recent opening, was of olive green velvet and gros grain ribbons, with a row of humming birds, nine in number, close together, heads down, and wings outspread, nestling among the folds of a high crown. Paradise birds, with brilliant plumage, crown new hats, and white feathers of all sorts are seen in profusion. Scarfs woven of raveled silk, closely imitating those woven of ostrich feathers, are sold for \$2.50 apiece, and these make a pretty and serviceable hat trimming, much used for young ladies and children. Ribbons in two colors, one on each side of the ribbon are very popular; faced ribbons they are called. Long streamers are not so fashionable as heretofore; loops have taken their place, and when long scarfs are worn they are either tied in loops and ends, or brought around to the front under the chin.

German Spies in Paris.

(Continued Enquirer London letter.)

Having some acquaintance with many of the same men who were in Germany last year, I was surprised to find three of the generals freely mixing in society there. I was no less surprised to learn their purpose. I firmly believe Germany is fully conversant with every item of French military equipment, organization, movement, plan and preparation by these active minds of the world, these electric Freichmen. Given a proper occasion, the readiness of the chief of ordnance, and take my word for it the points of conversation there relating to even a needle down to a single gun but is not noted by that clean-shaven gentleman who is so very polite and sings such good songs—and who is merely a German spy. Go to the highest or the lowest meeting of personages in Paris and you will find your German political agent mingling among them. I had the opportunity of learning this from one, also a German, whom I have known some years.

Fires.

Craig, Finley & Co.'s lithograph and engravers' establishment, Arch street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$30,000. Insured.

An incendiary fire at Tallahassee, Tuesday night, destroyed the Phoenix block, occupied by Julius Ball, Julius Diamond, Henry & Co., and Poole & Co. Loss, \$32,000; insurance, \$21,000.

Richard Grant White Denies.

The announcement made a day or two since that Richard Grant White had been sued for breach of promise, he says is untrue.

Officers Manning and Wiegand, arrested Joshua Munday at the union depot last night. He is wanted at Winchester for the crime of rape, committed a few weeks ago. Deputy Sheriff W. L. Colgrove arrived in the city to-day and took Munday to Randolph county on the noon train. His confederate was arrested in Sedalia last week.

A CARD.

I have recently returned from the East

New York Store.

(Established 1833.)

NOTICE.

During the last ten days the Importers of New York have forced through the Auction House at

Public Sale

The largest quantity of French Dress Goods that has ever been known in the history of the Auction Trade, and the result has been an unprecedented

SACRIFICE OF

Fine French Fabrics.

We will simply say that we were among the largest buyers at this sale, and are now prepared to offer, for our customers' inspection, the largest, the finest and the cheapest stock of

PLAIN AND FANCY

Dress Goods

Ever placed before the Ladies of Indiana.

5 Cases COLORED CASHMERE at 30 per cent. less than cost of importation.

1 Case MATTELASSE DRESS GOODS, cost 65 cts. to land, will be placed on the counter at 50 cts.

1 Case FRENCH MATTELASSE, cost 45 cts. to land, will be placed on the counter at 30 cts.

These goods will be placed on sale MONDAY MORNING, and we depend on their low prices to sell them quicker than anything we can say in their favor.

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENT

Is now so full that it is only necessary for us to remark that anything not to be found in it can not be found anywhere else.

* Every piece marked in plain figures.

PETTIS, IVERS & CO.

At Jobbers' Prices.

Messrs. Oppy, Terry & Steele's immense stock of Towels, Napkins, Bed Quilts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc., can be found in the rear end of Store No. 9 North Penn. street.

TUCKER'S.

Our regular customers have bought one-half of the stock in the last few days, and the rest will be closed at once.

INDIANAPOLIS SAVINGS BANK.

66 EAST MARKET STREET.

Depositors only are Stockholders and receive entire net profits.

W. N. JACKSON, President.

JOHN W. BAY, Treasurer.

GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS

An Immense Stock of them to be sold.

THE SALE will commence Wednesday, October 31st.

We have just bought one of the largest lots of Black Silks ever offered for sale in quantities from low to fine, and we propose to make this sale a success by extremely low prices, thus enabling us to sell to everybody that intends purchasing.

CLOSURE & WASSON.

Cor. Washington and Meridian.

CITY NEWS.

The Bates house will open this evening.

The ladies of the Third Presbyterian church will give a social this evening.

The marriage of J. H. Steiner and Miss Aggie Wallace will take place on the 5th.

The German orphan asylum balls will take place this evening at Mozart and Washington halls.

The nightly rounds of Sentinel reporters are blessed by the daily publication of free lunch notices.

The Louisiana colonists who left here October 21st, have reached Dalton in safety, word having been received from the Springfield ticket thieves.

Judge Gresham yesterday directed receiver King, of the O. & M., to recompense detective Page and Ketchum for the arrest of the Springfield ticket thieves.

The petition forwarded to congress by the mail carriers, yesterday, praying for an increase of salary was 152 feet in length, and contained 5,435 names. It was gotten up in six days.

The festival concert given last night at the English Lutheran church was a highly enjoyable affair. It was called a "Reformation festival concert" because it was given on the 31st of October, the anniversary of Luther's protest against the traffic in indulgences the beginning of the reformation.

The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock last evening came from Geisendorff's mill. The flames were put out without trouble by the employees. No damage. A little later in the evening a frame dwelling opposite the station house was seen to be on fire. This also was extinguished without aid from the department. No damage.

A Robbery.

The residence of Mr. S. A. Fletcher, jr., on Clifford avenue, near Woodruff place, was entered by thieves last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, and among other things a valuable set of jewelry, consisting of earrings and brooch, is missing. The set is worth \$500, but priced far beyond the money value because of associations, having been presented to Mrs. Fletcher by intimate friends. As the family were in the house, it is thought that the thieves were frightened off before completing the robbery, as a considerable amount of money and other articles of value were left untouched.

The Penalty of Gambling.

The democracy of the legislature last winter was so afraid of doing something that might hurt a voter that several clauses in the felon act were left incomplete and defective, and the restriction against professional gamblers is one of them. (Journal.)

The "Felon act" was approved over 25 years ago, and has been but little disturbed in any way since. The 38th section contains as direct and comprehensive a prohibition of professional gambling as language can construct, and makes the offense a felony with not less than one nor more than five years in the penitentiary, and disfranchisement as long as the court pleases.

Walking advertisements: Every man, woman and child who has once tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can not say enough in its praise, and this is the reason why its sale is constantly increasing.

LARGE STOCK OF

SCRAP PICTURES,

The Latest Thing in Visiting Cards

Bankers' Diaries for 1878,

FABER'S GOLD PENS,

AT

CATHCART & CLELAND'S,

26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

Snyder's Curative Pads.

Worn over the parts affected, absorb all malarial matter from the system. They positively cure the worst cases of Liver, Lung, Heart, Kidney, Spine, Bladder and Womb ailments. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Constipation, Soreness at pit of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick or Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Restlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

The Liver and Lung Pad \$2. Kidney and Spinal Pad \$3. Womb Pad for Female Weakness, \$3.00.

Ask your Druggists for "Snyder's Curative Pads," and take no other, or enclose the price in a letter addressed to H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 11 Indiana avenue, Agents for Indiana.

E. F. SNYDER & CO., Proprietors, Indianapolis, Ind. Sold by Druggists.

The Liver and Lung Pad \$2. Kidney and Spinal Pad \$3. Womb Pad for Female Weakness, \$3.00.

Ask your Druggists for "Snyder's Curative Pads," and take no other, or enclose the price in a letter addressed to H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 11 Indiana avenue, Agents for Indiana.

E. F. SNYDER & CO., Proprietors, Indianapolis, Ind. Sold by Druggists.

ARCOZY!!

The greatest achievement of the age has been accomplished by the invention of the

Argosy Suspender,

Wholly free from any elastic material; by its novel construction is free from friction and adapts itself easily to every motion of the body without the least strain upon the support. In durability it excels any Suspender ever offered for sale, hence its use is a great economy, and has also proved itself the most pleasant Suspender ever worn. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the article at THE PALACE GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, No. 46 WEST WASHINGTON ST., SOLE AGENCY for this city.

Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity.

Dr. J. M. CARVIN, northeast cor. Maryland and Illinois streets, Indianapolis, treats Chronic Diseases.

All who are afflicted with any of the following diseases, old or young, should not fail to call: Dr. CARVIN treats Eye and Ear, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Epilepsy or Fits, Piles, Rupture, Cancer, St. Vitus Dance, Scrofula, Scurvy and Hip Disease. A positive cure for Ague. Best reference given.

C. O. D.

Mothers, Come!

THEY ARE HERE!

The largest line and PRETTIEST STYLES of Children's, Boys' and Youths' CLOTHING ever brought to this city.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

Range in price from \$2 to \$12.

Positively no such bargains ever offered by any house in this city

Geo. H. Heitkam.

No. 13 W. Washington St.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

DAUMONT'S

STOCK OF

PICTURES,

Mirrors, Clocks, Etc.,

40 West Washington St.

A grand opportunity to beautify your homes. Goods selling at half their real value.

(Oct 31)

THE LAS CHANGE

At Auction!

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Bronzes, Canes, Etc.,

In order to consolidate our two Stores, we have arranged this Positive Clearance Sale to commence TO-DAY, and continue ten days, in order to make room for our stock. The last opportunity to buy these goods at

LESS THAN BANKRUPT COST.

We will have three sales each day—at 10 a. m. and 2:30 and 7 o'clock p. m.—at Storeroom, No. 50, BINGHAM'S OLD STAND.

Every article offered must be sold for what it will bring. All goods warranted as represented.

HARRY CRAFT.

T. E. DAWSON, Auctioneer.

LOOK AND LEARN

That we are going to sell the largest stock of

BUGGIES

AND

WAGONS

Ever offered at Public Sale, at the Warehouse of E. BREMERMAN, No. 86 East New York street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sale to commence on Saturday, November 3d, 1877, at 10 o'clock p. m.

The above Buggies and Wagons are of the same kind we have been selling in Marion and adjoining counties for the last nine years, and always warrant them to give satisfaction. All Buggies and Wagons offered WILL SELL. Terms made known on day of sale. [Oct 31] F. BREMERMAN.

I

Have a large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. These goods speak for themselves and will be sold at low prices. Call and see them.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOLONEY,

47 S. Illinois street.

HUGGEL'S

Oyster House

AND

RESTAURANT,

NO. 60 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

Elegant Parlors for Ladies on second floor. The finest Shell Oysters, fried, steamed or roasted, in this city, at a moment's notice.

PROTECTOR'S

Throat, Chest and Lung.

Fresh lot just in from Factory, at less than last season's prices.

PERRY'S

OPP. P. O.

New lot of Wenzel's and Wright's Perfumes.

STOVES

At Prices to Suit the Times.

G. F. ADAMS & CO.,

78 North Pennsylvania Street.

State Savings Bank,

INDIANAPOLIS.

AQUILA JONES, Sr., President.

Directors: Arthur L. Wright, Dr. P. H. Jameson, Francis Smith, Henry Coburn, Wm. A. Bradshaw, Fred K. Fahmy, David W. Coffin, J. M. Judah.

All profits paid to depositors.

Small accounts solicited.

BUTTER.

Fresh Creamery,

Western Reserve and

Choice Country Butter,

a any quantity to the Trade and Private Families.

ARTHUR JORDAN.

81 EAST MARKET STREET.

The Franklin

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE ONLY HOME COMPANY

IN THE STATE.

SECURE! MUTUAL! LIBERAL!

Its best friends are among the principal business men of Indianapolis—men who know it best. Its funds loaned only to policy holders.

Admitted Assets.....\$377,073.82

Officers—A. D. Lynch, President; A. G. Pettibone, Vice President; L. G. Hay, Secretary; Fred. Bagg, Treasurer; Wm. E. Hays, Actuary.

Medical Advisers—F. S. Newcomer, M. D.; J. H. Woodburn, M. D.

General Office in Company's Building, corner Kentucky avenue and Illinois street.

INDIANA SCHOOL

OF

ART.

Full course of instruction under competent Professors in Free Hand Drawing, Machine and Architectural Drafting, Perspective, Artistic Anatomy, Sculpture, Figure, Landscape and Decorative Painting in oil and water colors; Engraving, Lithography, Ceramic Art, Wood Carving and Art Photography. A fine collection of Antiques has been procured and models in historical costumes, etc., will be furnished for Life Classes.

Neither pains nor expense spared to give pupils the most thorough and practical knowledge of principles and methods of art work.

Terms, \$10 per month, payable in advance.

The number of applications already received a full school, and those desiring to enter should be prompt in securing scholarships.

For circular send to Secretary Indiana School of Art, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Oct 31)

PURE WOOL JEANS,

Flannels, Cassimeres,

Blankets,

YARNS, Etc.,

ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

To be Retailed at Wholesale Prices, at

Merriett & Coughlen's

WOOLEN FACTORY,

411 W. Washington St.

NOTICE

TO

CONSUMERS OF GAS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

Gas-Light and Coke Co.

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE THAT AFTER

NOVEMBER 1

THE PRICE OF GAS WILL NOT EXCEED

\$2 Per 1,000 Feet.

On all streets where the Citizens' Gas Light and Coke Company has mains a discount of \$1 per 1,000 feet will be allowed from the above price to all persons paying their bills on or before the 10th of each month.

Respectfully,

H. WETZEL, Sec'y.

NOW IS THE TIME

To have your Stores set up, and

Davis's Tin Shop, 531 N. Illinois st.

IS THE PLACE.

NIBLOCK, MERRIFIELD & CO.

Miners of Block Coal, and dealers

in all kinds of Coal and

Coke, 59 West Washington St.

Yard, corner Davidson and Ohio

streets.

FILL UP

YOUR

Coal Bins

FROM OUR LARGE STOCK OF

COAL AND COKE.

We sell the BEST QUALITY and

LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to see us.

COBB & BRANHAM.

OFFICE—S. W. corner Market and Delaware sts.,

Baldwin's Block.

COAL YARD—140 South Alabama street.

CLEAN, EVEN AND DRY

CRUSHED

COKE.

My PATENT CRUSHER is crushing Coke to

please every one that use it. Give me a trial. I

warrant entire satisfaction. All kinds of

COAL

In immense quantities. Every load sent is

correctly weighed.

G. R. ROOT,

5 N. Cor. Market and Del. Sts.

5 North Illinois street.

JOHN KNIGHT,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer.

Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings,

for Water, Steam and Gas.

Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Lead Pipe, Sheet

and Bar Lead, Iron and Brass Pumps, Rubber Hose

and Packing, Iron and Brass Cocks and Valves.

Supplies in general for Gas-Fitters, Machinists

Foundries and Railroads.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application. Ad-

dress 110 and 112 South Delaware st., Indianapolis.

A. B. MEYER,

COAL AND COKE.

OFFICE REMOVED TO

11 N. Pennsylvania St.

Coal Yard, 239 Christian Ave.

NO FAILURE KNOWN.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris's

Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has

failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand,

wherever it has been used by our people, in severe

coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping

cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its

praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous

drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to adminis-

ter in all conditions of health. This is an im-

portant announcement, and the suffering are advised to

heed it. Large sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

Sold by WARD BROS., 190 Fort Wayne avenue;

J. W. Dryer, 344 East Washington street, and E.

Martin, South Meridian street and Russell avenue.

Browning & Sloan, General Agents.

Also, Agents for Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm

Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant

to take, and requires no physic. Price, 25 cents.

Try it. (Oct 31)

BOSTON STORE

UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S

BOYS' and MEN'S

Underwear

Is being CLOSED OUT at re-

markably Low Prices at the

BOSTON STORE.

1,000

GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS

At One Dollar each, made of the

very best material, and warranted

to fit.

M. H. SPADES.

NEW BUCKWHEAT

FLOUR

AT THE

GERMAN TEA STORE,

S. E. Cor. Washington and Del.

ADAMS'S

MINCE MEAT,

SAUSAGE,

SCRAPPLE,

Are as clean as if made in your

own kitchen. Ask your grocer

and butcher for them.

THE BEST

Photographs made in this city come from POW-

LETT'S GALLERY, 26 1/2 East Washington street.

BATES HOUSE,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

This Hotel is being remodeled and

SHAWLS!

Palmyra, Thibet, Mourning, Delhi
Stripes, Imitation India,
Velvet Reversible.

All the new Novelties in Domestic
and Imported Shawls.

P. S.—94 Imported Woolen Shawls,
samples from a large importing house,
bought at a discount of 25 per cent, now
on sale at from \$4 to \$10.

BEST BARGAINS

Ever Offered, which will be open
but for a few days.

Silk and German
CLOAKING VELVETS.

(27 inches wide), from \$3.50 to \$16 per yard. These
Goods were purchased at a Forced Sale,
and are Remarkably Cheap.

Dress Trimming
Novelties.

Immense Stock of Silk and Chenille Fringes,
Gimps, Insertings; also with Claret de Lune Beads;
Silk and Velvet Embroidered Galloons.
New Crochet, Pearl, Ivory, Inlaid, Claret de Lune
Buttons in our Trimming Department. (Special
prices to Dressmakers.)

LACES!

Real Thread and Gimpure at Very Low Prices.

SOMETHING NEW

In Gimpure and Thread Beads at \$3 to \$5.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear;
A Job Lot.

The Finest Muslin, Handsome Embroidery, and
made beautifully—Half Price.
Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers and Skirts,
trimmed in Torchon Lace—Half Price.

Infants' Department.

NEW CLOAKS
New Long and Short Dresses,
New Skirts and Slips,
New Blankets and Shawls,
New Caps, Hoods and Bonnets,
New Socks, Booties, etc.

L. S. Ayres & Co.,
33, 35 & 37 W. Washington St.Bingham, Walk & Mayhew,
JEWELERS.

We can show you this week some special
bargains in Solid Silverware, and would also
call your attention to the almost daily arrival
of new goods of all kinds. Our stock of
Watches is very complete, and we can give
you very low prices. In Ladies' Gold Watches
we can give you extra good bargains. Watch
repairing and jobbing is also a specialty.
Remember the place, 12 E. Wash-
ington street, Sign of the Street
Clock.

MOTTOES and Motto Frames,
Card Board Novelties, Chenilles,
Worsted and Zephyrs, at

KING'S

Fancy Bazaar,

6 East Washington St.

85 CENTS

VERY GOOD CARPET.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
Prices as low as any house in the city.

ROLL & MORRIS,
20, 22 and 24 South Illinois St."Half-and-Half."
Perique and Virginia,
mixed. Try it, all lov-
ers of Pipe Tobacco.

CHAS. F. MEYER,

11 North Pennsylvania St.

"HOME, of New York."
"HOME, of New York."
"HOME, of New York."
"HOME, of New York."
"HOME, of New York."

A NEW BOOK

By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
NICHOLAS MINTURN.

1 vol., 12 mo. Price, \$1.75.
Sent to any address on receipt of the price

Merrill, Hubbard & Co.,
8 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.

CITY NEWS.

Thermometer.
74, 11 p. m. 47.
Edward Richardson has been acquitted of
the charge of stealing honey.

The Amateur dancing club will give a ball
at Reichen's hall this evening.
W. H. Riley, traveling agent of the Chicago,
Burlington and Quincy railroad, is in the
city.

THE DYING SENATOR.

Death About to Claim the Great
War Governor.Sudden Change and Rapidly Approach-
ing Dissolution.Sorrowful Scenes in the Sick Room—The
City in a Commotion.A Sketch of His Life and Public Services and
Acts.

In the afternoon of yesterday there was a
change for the worse in the condition of
Senator Morton, and he failed rapidly from 4
o'clock. The unfavorable symptoms were
very pronounced at that hour, and proved
conclusively that the digestive organs had
not and could not perform their functions.
His pulse became weaker, and rapidly ran up
to 140 a minute, but the measure was subse-
quently reduced to 116. In the evening Mrs.
Morton, who has been unremitting in her at-
tentions, and has hoped against hope, broke
down under the absolute knowledge that the
senator was dying. She quickly recovered her
composure, and busied herself at the bed-
side of her husband. At 11 o'clock the sena-
tor passed through a violent paroxysm of
pain, which threatened a fatal termination,
but which surrendered to the influence
of powerful opiates; he then
fell into a peaceful sleep for an
hour. At 2 o'clock the patient gave patent
signs of approaching dissolution, and the
family surrounded his bedside under the be-
lief that the supreme moment had arrived.
But once more the rallyed the crisis was
passed successfully, and a new lease of life
was entered upon. Dr. Thompson gave it as
his opinion that death might occur at any
moment, but that the chances were that the
senator would live until 10 o'clock this morn-
ing. Dr. Henry Day was called in, and from
the bedside of the dying man addressed a
fervent prayer to the throne of grace. He
remained in the chamber of death for several
hours at the request of the senator.

HIS CONDITION TO-DAY.

At daylight Dr. Thompson discovered that
morphine no longer produced the slightest
effect upon the senator's system. The outer
surface of his body was insensible and no
longer conveyed the opiates to the blood.
Hypodermic administrations of morphine
were accordingly abandoned and the
sick man was put under the
influence of chloroform. This was
found to be necessary to relieve him
from the pain and inconvenience of incessant
and violent hiccoughing with which he was
troubled in his wakeful moments. The
chloroform was inhaled in the usual way,
and had the desired effect. Under its influ-
ence he dropped into a semi-conscious state,
and he has remained in that condition
until the hour of writing—one o'clock. Hourly
bulletins during the forenoon announced
that his death might be expected every mo-
ment, but at noon Dr. Thompson stated that
there was a possibility of his living until
evening.

THE SCENE IN THE SICK ROOM

At noon was deeply affecting. The dying
senator is propped up in bed in a half-sitting,
half-lying posture, fresh pillows and wraps
being supplied every few minutes. Mr.
Morton sits at his right
with her husband's hand in
hers. As she presses his cold surface she
knows that death too is claspings the fingers.
All pulsation has ceased, and it is only
the quick respiration of the one who is dead
system that keeps alive the dying
spark of life. The heart beats feebly
and keeps up the circulation in the upper
portion of the body. It lacks the force neces-
sary to propel the blood current to the ex-
tremities, and the damp of death is now upon
at least half of his body. This the wife real-
izes as she sits, with head bowed
upon the counterpane, listening to the heavy
and quick respiration of the one who is dead
to her on earth. His breathing is not
stertorous as when the phlegm accumu-
lates in the throat, and it is only during his
moments of consciousness that he is trou-
bled in this way. Walter and Oliver, the sena-
tor's two sons who are here, occupy seats be-
side their mother, and are unconscious of
their surroundings, remaining silent and
wrapped in grief. The solemn scene is not
disturbed by a loud word, and the grief-strick-
en wife and children are left to the holy
thoughts of the hour. It would be sacrilege
to interrupt them now, and this senti-
ment governs the actions of the
sad-eyed little knot of mourners gathered
about the other side of the sick bed and
around the room. The talk is carried on in
the language of the eyes and save for an
occasional whispered direction to the nurse,
or a softly breathed inquiry of physicians
the silence is unbroken. With muffled tread
the attendants move about and the presence
of death is upon the very air. It is almost
tautle.

THE GROUP ABOUT THE DEATH BED.

Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Anna Baggs, Miss Laura
Ream and Mrs. Gertrude Fletcher are the
ladies present beside Mrs. Morton and the
nurses. Several ministers are grouped about
the bedside, among them Mrs. J. H. Bayless,
Dr. Henry Day, Rev. T. A. Lynch, Rev. W. A.
Bartlett and the venerable Prof. Hoshour.
Prof. Hoshour was Mrs. Morton's old
pastor in days long gone by, and the senator's
receptor. When he entered the room Mrs.
Morton, though recognizing a familiar
presence, looked up. The old friend advanced,
and the clasp of hands that followed
expressed more than is within the power of
language to portray. They remained in this
attitude for some time and as the
professor retired to another part of the
room not a dry eye could be seen, and only
an occasional sob broke the stillness. None
who were present can ever forget the scene
or the flood of recollections it aroused in
every soul.

A PAINFUL PICTURE.

Dr. Kitchen, who is attending the dying
man, says that Senator Morton is suffering
intense pain, and that though the effect may
in a degree be neutralized by the chloro-
form, it is plain that he is en-
during dreadful agony. Death heralds
its slow approach upon the seat of vitality by
inflicting untold torture. The agony experi-
enced is in plain the actual disintegration
of the atoms that help to make up animal
life, a dissolution of particles which is
but a certain precursor of decomposition
and death—a separation of the soul from the
body. Strong constitutions carry with them
the power to endure pain that seems greater
than mortals can bear, and it fre-
quently occurs that they are called upon
to endure to the utter-
most limit. The senator's case is just such an
one. The lines of his face are drawn and
pinched and his unparalyzed arm
is tossed wildly and restlessly about. He suf-
fers in silence, and retains enough conscious-
ness to indicate his wishes. At this writing,
1:30, no marked change in his condition is
apparent.

ON THE STREETS.

Senator Morton's condition was the one
theme of conversation on the streets to-day,
every morsel of fresh intelligence was
eagerly taken up by the
excited throngs and passed from
lip to lip. Street gossip had him dead
a dozen times and at 11 o'clock the court
house flag was put at half mast, and hav-
ing arrived that death had occurred.
The Associated Press telegraphed his death
all over the country at 9:10, and two
minutes later a contradiction fol-
lowed. Friends and opponents alike
unite in expressions of real sorrow at the
near approach of the event which is now
inevitable, and the senator's good

deeds are alone spoken of. Death
indeed softens the animosities of the flesh, and
he whole city is in mourning. Senator Mor-
ton's death is regarded to-day in the light of
a public calamity. His merits are extolled
and his faults forgotten.

PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE.

The last and fatal stroke of paralysis over-
took Senator Morton on the 7th
of August last, and since that
time he has failed slowly and
steadily. At times his symptoms were favor-
able, and gave his friends reason to
hope for permanent improvement, but
after each apparent gain there
came a relapse from which recovery was
more difficult. From the first the
sick man complained of a burning
fever, and the physicians would confess the
truth he knew his days were numbered. In
all this time he has been surrounded by
the trust of friends and all the aids
that mortal power could command have been
summoned to his service, but all in vain.
Life might perhaps have been pro-
longed slightly but for the fact
that the patient himself
wished to be relieved from pain, and morphine
was administered against the judg-
ment of his physicians. The opiate
coated the surface of his stomach, and very
greatly impeded digestion, ultimately
destroying the power of the digestive organs.

LATER.

2:30 P. M.—At half past two o'clock a News
reporter called at the senatorial residence and
was informed that at all likelihood the sick
man would live several hours. It is noticed
that he is worse about sun down
and the opinion was hazarded that the great
result would occur at that time. He remains
in a comatose condition, being kept so by
drugs. He is barely alive, and more can not
be said.

STILL LATER.

3 P. M.—The change in the senator's con-
dition from 11 o'clock is not very marked,
though he is growing perceptibly weaker
and death may occur in five minutes or in
five hours.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Oliver Perry Morton was born in Wayne
county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His pa-
rents, descended from English stock, were na-
tives of New Jersey. He showed no par-
ticular love for learning in early life, no prom-
ises of anything beyond mediocrity. He was
apprenticed to a hatter at the age of fifteen,
and worked at the trade four years. During
this time his mind showed signs of activity,
and at the age of twenty he entered Miami
college at Oxford, Ohio, where he remained
for two years, attracting no teacher's atten-
tion during the time, but becoming noted
among his classmates as a ready debater and
extemporaneous speaker. At twenty-two he
left college and began the study of law in
the office of John S. Newman, now president
of the Merchants National bank of this city
then a lawyer of Centerville, Indiana. He
was admitted to the bar in Wayne county in
1847, when twenty-four years old. He won a
good solid standing, and in 1852
was elected circuit judge by the legislature.
He resigned the office at the end of the first
year and until 1860 kept constantly at law,
practising professionally in politics. He
had cast his first vote in 1844 as a democrat,
and remained an active member of that
party until the Missouri compromise repeal in
1854, when he ceased to act with the organ-
ization, made a public avowal of his opposi-
tion to slavery, and in 1855 was one of the
three delegates sent from Indiana to the Pitts-
burg convention which organized the republi-
can party. In the same year the new party in
this state held its first convention and Mr.
Morton was nominated for governor. His
democratic opponent, Ashbel P. Willard, was
elected by a large majority. From this time
until 1869 Mr. Morton practiced law. The
convention of that year nominated Henry S.
Lane for governor and Mr. Morton for lieuten-
ant governor, it being understood that
Lane was to go to the senate and Morton be-
come governor if the party was successful.
The latter engaged actively in the campaign
as he had done four years before, but with
the advantage this time of being known
all over the state. The republicans
were successful by a majority of nearly 10,-
000. In the following month, November 10,
on the 22d, the republicans met in this city to
rejoice at the election of Mr. Lincoln, which
had taken place a few days before. Mr.
Morton spoke one of the addresses. A call
had already been issued in South Carolina for
a convention to consider an ordinance of seces-
sion. The only topic of the time through-
out the north was the preservation of the union.
The new republican party was divided as to
whether the union should be "pinned together
by bayonets," as Greeley expressed it, by
conciliatory measures, or whether the discon-
tented states should be allowed to
go in peace. Mr. Morton took
ground in favor of the first method.
Coercion was only enforcement of the law,
and if this required force it was not the
choice of those who day it was to execute
the law. This speech was in the direction of
afterward pursued by Senator Morton
throughout his whole career. In it
he advocated the doctrine of non-
resistance, and in the last speech
he ever made, the one at Salem, Oregon, last
July, he reaffirmed the same doctrine with
the same vehemence he did 16 years before.
In the following January Henry S. Lane was
inaugurated governor, two days later
was elected to the United States Senate, and
was succeeded in the state executive office by
Lieutenant Governor Morton, January 16,
1869. Since that time he has devoted his
entire time to the duties of the senate, and
has secured an ordinance of secession. In the 30 days
following the constitution of the Confederate
States of America was adopted, Sumpter
was bombarded and taken, and Lincoln's
call for 75,000 men issued. Nine days later,
precisely from his inauguration Governor Mor-
ton issued a call for troops, supplementary
to the president's call, and war organization
began. The people of the state required lit-
tle incentive, then or any time thereafter, to
respond promptly; the executive was rather
crowded with tenders than crippled by death.
His efforts in organizing and pushing troops
to the front, and his care for Indiana soldiers
in the field, are matters of recollection with
him fertile and active in all details for crow-
ding the armament of forces, and no state re-
sponded more quickly to the various calls of
the government, sometimes anticipating its
needs. Governor Morton was foremost in the
organization of the "hundred days" move-
ment, which by enrolling volunteers for a
summer campaign for guard duty, would re-
lieve the veterans of the state and give them
in the field to be largely increased in fighting
strength. At the outbreak of the war there
was practically no party of opposition to the
government in the state. The Indiana demo-
cracy, which afterwards became known as
the "peace" party, was a feeble and un-
resisting opposition. The republicans and
their leopards participation in the organ-
ization of the Knights of the Golden
Circle, for negative obstruction and
positive resistance, in the outset
were tractable enough. This is not the
place to find causes, but to state facts. The
charge may be alluded to, however, that the
exclusive elbowing policy alleged against the
executive tended to identify the democratic
rebels or southern sympathizers. Their ef-
forts, repulsed or coldly accepted, they crys-
tallized into an opposition party of which
the most daring and desperate became in fact
southern sympathizers, aiders and abettors,
and the leaders of which placed by political
necessity in a position which did not find an
entire echo in their hearts were made to pose
before the world as their own detriment and
doubtless to their lasting regret. The fact is,
that in the fall of 1862 the democrats carried
the legislature, which declined to receive
Governor Morton's message, endorsed Hor-
atio Seymour's message, then governor of New
York, refused to pass any of the appropriation
bills, were deserted by the republican min-
ority so as to kill a quorum, and finally ad-
journing covered with the opprobrium of
the state. Morton, then, met the
emergency by the organization
of a bureau of finance,
made private loans of the people and
the bank, borrowed a quarter of a million
of dollars from the general government, or-
ganized a new form of state government, and
from April, 1863, to June, 1865, administered
through this bureau of finance. In the time

included by this system of administration,
the organization known as the "Knights of
the Golden Circle" or "Sons of Liberty" was
uncovered. The arrest of the grand com-
mander, deputy and four district commanders
prostrated the scheme set for August, 1864, of
liberating the southern prisoners held here,
seizing the arsenal and railroads, cutting the
telegraph wires, and marching to join the
rebel forces in Kentucky. After this affair op-
position to Governor Morton in Indiana would
seem impossible. He was a greater autocrat
in the state than Mr. Lincoln was in the na-
tion when his career was rounded into the
triumph of leadership. The election of
1864 came on the heels of this
outbreak. Governor Morton was given the
nomination, of course. His colleague in the
senate during the last years of service there
J. E. McDonald, was his democratic competi-
tor. The two engaged in a joint debate
throughout the state which awakened the
most intense enthusiasm. Governor Morton
was re-elected by more than 20,000 majority.

In the following summer, that of 1865, Gov-
ernor Morton was stricken with partial paral-
ysis of the lower limbs. Medical skill of two
continents failed to arrest the disease and from
on until the present it gradually gained
upon him. The state legislature of 1866-7
was called upon to elect a senator to succeed
Henry S. Lane. Governor Morton was cho-
sen. He took his seat in the senate of the 40th
congress, March 4, 1867. In January, 1868,
Senator Morton made his first senatorial
speech. It was in a debate on the
reconstruction question and immedi-
ately directed to an attack on the
republican party made by Senator Do-
uglass of Wisconsin. Since then his course
has been a part of the senate's record. He took a lead-
ing part in all legislation relating to southern
questions or questions growing out of the
war. He upheld the constitution, and was
foremost in passing the "Kilgus" act,
took in hand the Louisiana question from the
beginning, and was occupied with different
phases of it till the end of his career, always
representing the ultra-republican views. He
opposed with vehemence, as he did every-
thing he opposed or advocated, the bill for
universal amnesty, advocated the repeal of
the habeas corpus act, was given the chair-
manship of a newly created committee—that
of "privileges and elections"—which he held
continually, refusing that of others
considered higher in senatorial dignity.
By this committee he controlled the
political action of every state in which there
was dispute as to senatorial succession, thus
being found in the front of party service con-
tinually. He refused the mission to England,
tendered him by President Grant, for similar
reasons; it would have allowed a demo-
cratic appointment to fill his unexpired term.
In 1872, at the extra session of the legisla-
ture, he was re-elected to the senate, where
he was constant in attendance until the end
of the last session. The last measure of im-
portance he advocated of late years was his
method of electing presidents, which he did
not press with the celerity which character-
ized most of his work. His participation in the
last political campaign is fresh in every mind.
He sounded the "key note," the same that he
had sounded throughout his public life.
He was a candidate for the presidential nomina-
tion before the republican convention at
Cincinnati in June, having been endorsed by
the Indiana state convention. He received a
respectable support, reaching in one ballot 138
votes, most of which came from southern
states, where, with the exception of his own
state, his warmest partisans lived. Defeated
there, he plunged into the can-
vass with his accustomed energy
and after the election here went
to the Pacific coast as a member of the com-
mittee to investigate the Chinese ques-
tion. He returned in December, he
took his seat in the Senate. He
opposed the formation of the electoral com-
mission, was appointed one of its members
when the measure passed in spite of his op-
position, and worked with all his force for a
decision favorable to the republican candi-
date. During the summer recess he went to
Oregon as chairman of a committee to in-
vestigate the case of Senator Grover. At the
conclusion of his labors there, and on the eve
of his return home, he was attacked with in-
digestion, another manifestation of the slow-
ly extending paralysis. This was nearly
ninety days ago.

H. H. LEE'S OPENING AND SALE.
Attention is called to H. H. Lee's ad-
vised opening of his new store, No. 1 Madison
avenue, on Saturday, Nov. 3. Mr. Lee has
just received from the east, where he pur-
chased an entire new stock for this store, and
will offer at public sale on Friday, Nov. 2,
commencing at 10 a. m., the entire stock re-
maining in the room in Ilg's block, South
Meridian street, directly opposite the new
store. As this stock, consisting of teas, cof-
fees, sugars, spices, soaps, syrups, canned
goods, dried fruits, etc., will be sold for
cash in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest
bidder, regardless of cost, great bargains may
be expected.

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u o SAMUEL HANWAY, Treasurer M. C.

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